

WANTS A CENT WORD ISSUE
The Colonist

The Daily Colonist.

VOL. LXXX.--NO. 46

VICTORIA, B.C., THURSDAY AUGUST 4 1898

WELLINGTON COLLIERIES
COAL
Hall, Goepel & Company
Telephone 83
100 Government Street

FORTY-FIRST YEAR

Sterling Silver . . .

CUT GLASS

New Goods. Just Arrived.

Brushes, Mirrors, Boxes, Shoe-horns, Button-holes, Bon-bon Dishes, Mauve Sets, etc., etc.

THE NEW DESIGNS, THE NEW PRICES.

Come Friday and see the new goods.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co., THE JEWELLERS, 47 GOVERNMENT STREET

THE DEMAND FOR

TETLEY'S PACKAGE TEAS

Still continues to increase. Sold by all Grocers and Tea Merchants.

HUDSON'S BAY CO'Y

Agents, Victoria, B.C.

Klondike Outfitting.....

WILSON BROS. Wholesale Grocers

Have the largest and best selected Stock in the city of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, TOOLS, COOKING UTENSILS, TENTS, ETC. We have had large experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order.

76 and 79, 80 Wharf St., Victoria, B.C.

ONE GLASS

Of Fresh California Cider never did satisfy. Fresh supply just to hand, in all flavors. Other summer drinks are flat and insipid, compared with this delightful beverage, which refreshes both mind and body.

TRY A SAMPLE BOTTLE.

E. J. Saunders & Co.,
39 and 41 Johnson St.

\$500,000.00

TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY

And for building purposes

AT LOW INTEREST.

Pay off Old Loans at High Interest and SAVE MONEY.

AGENT FOR

D. H. Macdowall,
Enamelled Iron Signs.
Steel Rails, Beams, Brass Plates, Sheets Etc.
Hydraulic Power Transmission by Compressed Air.

GEORGE BYRNES

AUCTIONEER
APPRAYER AND
COMMISSION
AGENT

OFFICE 15 YATES STREET

Liberal advances made on
goods consigned for sale

Have Large Rooms for City Auctions

DO YOU USE A GAS STOVE?

THE VICTORIA
GAS CO., LTD.

Are now loaning and fitting up free of charge Gas Cooking and Heating Stoves. Gas is sold at the reduced rate of \$1.25 per M. cubic feet for fuel.

Advantages of using gas for cooking purposes: 1—Less heat in kitchen. 2—Gas stove is always ready for instant use, day or night. 3—A gas stove will do all the cooking a coal or wood stove does only quicker and cleaner. 4—A gas stove means less work, no fuel to carry. 5—No ashes to remove. 6—Food is not placed in contact with the gas. 7—The average cost of using gas range in this city does not exceed \$1.75 per month.

Stoves can be seen at any time at the gas works, where any further information will be gladly given.

PAINT YOUR BUGGY with Mellor's Carriage Paint, &c. Send for colors. Mellor's Bath Tub Enamel, 65c.; door palnts, \$1.50 a gallon. J. W. Mellor, Port Street.

WANTED—20 dozen chickens, all kinds of feed, flour, etc., at lowest rates. Hartman & Co., 72 Yates street.

HIGH LIFE

CIGARETTES

Are, Without a Doubt, in
Quality and Price

The Very Best Made

—AT—

E. A. MORRIS'

Headquarters for

MINERS'



SUPPLIES

SIMON LEISER & CO.

Victoria, B.C.

ICE CREAM

Rain and Lightning Do Great Damage—
Electrical Service Interrupted for
Hours.

Philadelphia, August 3.—A storm did great damage in this city to-day. There was almost continuous flashing of lightning and many flagpoles and buildings in nearly every section of the city were struck, causing several small fires. The telegraph and telephone service throughout the city was practically at a standstill for several hours. The cellars and first floors of hundreds of business houses and dwellings were flooded. In the basements of the city hall and post office the water rose to such a depth that the fires under the boilers were extinguished. The basement of Gimbel Bros. & Wanamaker's, two of the largest department stores in the city were flooded. The street car service was practically at a standstill. Many of the streets were flooded to the depth of two and three feet. At 13th and Morrison streets the water was four feet deep. The steam roads in the vicinity also suffered and all trains up to two o'clock were held in their schedule.

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From Victoria to Halifax, there is only one tea equal to Blue Ribbon "White Label" and that is Blue Ribbon "Red Label."

RAILROAD TO ANGELES

Entered Into for the Building of the Port Angeles and Eastern.

Great Excitement Over the Proposed Construction of the Road —Demand for Houses.

Captain John Thompson arrived home from Port Angeles yesterday and reports that great excitement prevails in this neighboring city in view of the commencement of operations on the building of the Port Angeles and Eastern railroad. This line it is proposed shall have connection with the Northern Pacific and with Victoria by means of a ferry that will transport cars across to the island. A party of surveyors, the captain states, is to start work to-day in location of the line. This work has been done before, but is now being gone over again.

The Port Angeles Tribune-Times in last week's issue said: "Acting upon telegraphic instructions from Mr. John Lehman, of Chicago, Mr. William Martell of this city, acting for himself and Mr. Lehman, has filed with the City Clerk their formal acceptance of the franchise to Railroad avenue and the three wharf franchise recently granted them by the City Council, and due report of their action in the premises was made to the council Wednesday night.

"This puts matters in a very satisfactory shape. Martell and Lehman now have their plans well in hand, and they propose to at once tackle the preliminary work necessary to be done to enable them to begin construction work. They will first perfect their survey between Angeles and Discovery Bay and make their final location of their line. Then they will put a corps of men in the field to secure the right-of-way along the entire route, and as soon as this is accomplished, construction work will be commenced.

The necessary papers for the incorporation of the Port Angeles & Eastern railway are now in course of preparation, and will be filed shortly. The company will be composed of well-known Chicago and New York capitalists.

"It is the intention of the gentlemen back of this enterprise to get construction work under way as soon as possible, to accomplish as much as practicable before the wet weather season sets in, so that the road may be completed early next summer.

"The Tribune-Times has heretofore published, in full, the franchise to Railroad avenue granted to Martell and Lehman, and it now presents in full, for the benefit of its readers, one of the three wharf franchises granted to these same gentlemen. The franchise to Cherry and Liberty streets are identical, save as to the names of the streets, with the Lincoln street franchise herewith given."

SHORT DESPATCHES.

Drowning in Sault Canal—Educationalists at Halifax—Would Have Been Cardinal.

At the Point Aux Pines dock on the Sault canal two small boys were struggling for possession of a stick, the stick broke and the smaller boy, a four-year-old grandson of Chas. Lawrence, fell into the water. Lawrence saw the child's peril and although over sixty years of age, plunged in after him. He would have rescued the lad had not the steamer Athabasca come rushing up the river. The suction forced the old man and child under, and they never reappeared.

Fire at the mills of Peck, Benny & Co., Montreal, yesterday caused \$50,000 damages.

The meeting of the Educational Association at Halifax is the largest gathering of educationalists the Dominion has yet seen. Estimates by those in charge of arrangements place the number of delegates in the city at six or seven hundred. A letter was read from Hon. G. D. Ross, of Ontario, expressing regret at his inability to be present and suggesting that the schools annually observe a national holiday, to be called Empire Day, on the school day preceding May 24th, the Queen's Birthday.

A sulky driven by George Rite, farmer, was struck by a train at a C. P. R. crossing at Smith's Falls, Ont., yesterday. Rite was badly injured and is unconscious. His twelve year old son was instantly killed.

An article which Father Ryan will contribute to this week's issue of the Catholic Register will say in effect that he knew it was the intention of His Holiness to appoint Archbishop Walsh as successor to the late Cardinal Taschereau.

The British steamer Ipsdon, Captain Cousins, from Montreal for Hartlepool with a cargo of lumber, is ashore at Point Amour, Straits of Belle Isle, on the Labrador coast. The sealing steamers Kite and Nimrod at St. John's, Nfld., are loading deals as salvage for her and expect to secure the entire cargo. The

mail steamer Virginia is at St. John's today, and when she arrives she will report as to the condition of the Ipsdon's hull. If there is a chance of getting her off wrecking ships will be sent.

SALT SPRING ISLAND.

Warm Weather and the Crops—Creamery Under Repairs—Ore Shipment.

It is feared by some of the farmers of the island that if the weather keeps so hot that there will be a shortage of grain crop.

The Salt Spring Island English Creamery and quit making butter for a short time on account of a accident to some of the machinery.

Mr. Haggerty, contractor, has leased one of Mr. Bittencourt's quarries, and is now removing ruble stone from there for the Weier Bros.' building at Victoria.

The bicycle craze on the island is growing stronger daily. Mr. F. Bittencourt has sold five in a short time, and has orders for more.

Mrs. Roseman, an elderly lady, the other day met with a painful accident. While walking in the bush she caught her foot in a twig, which threw her, breaking two of her ribs.

There was a small quantity of ore shipped from Salt Spring Island to Victoria the other day. It was from the Rose mine.

LIMIT OF VICTORIA'S POWER.

Considerable as are the powers of the Queen, they are not unlimited. There are some very curious restrictions on the royal prerogative. The Queen cannot, for instance, communicate with her subjects as can the most merciful of her servants, nor can she receive presents from her people, save through officers of state or friends personally known to Her Majesty.

The Queen could sell or give away the Royal navy, or declare war with Russia; she could not sign a single contract, public or private without the consent of Parliament.

The Queen has no power over taxation, and could not create any new office with fees attached to it. Neither could she annex new fees to old offices.

She could not increase the wages of one of her officials, nor could she exceed the private funds, or without exceeding the allowance made to her by Parliament.

A curious curtailment of the Royal prerogative is effected by an act of Parliament passed in the reign of George III. This act forbids the Royal navy to break the law.

It is distinctly stated that the monarch cannot pardon offenders who have been convicted of a certain form of Sabbath breaking. Yet Her Majesty could pardon 99 per cent of all the prisoners in the country.

Though no act of Parliament is complete until it has been signed by the Queen, Her Majesty is subject to the laws that she signs, and cannot issue a proclamation contrary to law. If, for instance, it were the law of England that no train should leave at 12 m. sharp, the Queen, though the Queen could pardon offenders who have been convicted of a certain form of Sabbath breaking. Yet Her Majesty could pardon 99 per cent of all the prisoners in the country.

The Queen could not issue a proclamation exempting a certain train from the operation of the law. Nor can Her Majesty issue a proclamation which would injure the community, such as, for example, a proclamation exempting a winter town or neighborhood from the payment of taxes.

Though the Queen could recall any subject from abroad, she cannot compel a subject to leave this country. This disability does not cease to operate even in time of war, and though at such a time the Queen could not every able man to take up arms, she could not force a single civilian to leave the country, even to carry on a necessary war.

Her Majesty could not set up courts such as the star chamber, the child of Henry VII's misguided genius, nor could she interfere in a spiritual court with temporal power. Though the Queen's authority as a prisoner has been sentenced, she could not interfere with the course of justice before the sentence has been passed, nor could she exert any influence over the judges. Neither could she interfere in a case of private as opposed to public wrong.

The Queen is the only person who cannot arrest a suspected felon. No action can be taken against her for breaking the law, and, therefore, she is precluded from making an arrest, as, supposing the suspected prisoner was wholly innocent, for false imprisonment could be taken against her.

The law indeed assumes that the Queen can do no wrong, which seems about as absurd as the legal assumption that the Queen cannot be under age, and cannot die.

Miss Goward and Miss Macrae beat Miss Cheul and Miss Crease—6-3, 6-1.

Miss Keown and Miss Remington beat Miss Baldwin and Miss Pemberton—6-1, 6-0.

R. D. Harvey beat A. Remington—2-5, 6-3, 7-5.

W. P. Dickson and Mrs. Alexander beat R. H. Pooley and Miss Keefer—6-2, 2-6, 6-4.

T. A. Fransoli beat W. Speke, R.N.—6-4, 6-4.

Miss Patton and Miss Kitto beat Miss Newcombe and Mrs. Holland—6-3, 6-1.

Mrs. Parker and Miss Dickinson beat Mrs. Carstens and Mrs. Knowles Birds—8-2, 6-6, 6-2.

Harvey Combe beat F. Dickinson—7-5, 6-4.

Miss Beattie beat Miss Roberts—3-6, 6-4, 6-4.

G. C. Johnston and R. H. Pooley beat S. F. Card, R.N., and W. Speke, R.N.—6-4, 8-6.

A. T. Goward and H. A. Goward beat T. A. Fransoli and A. Remington—6-1, 8-6.

R. E. Barkley and H. Carstens beat A. G. Muller, R.N., and R. G. Dinhvidy, R.N.—6-2, 6-1.

Miss Brainerd beat Mrs. Alexander—3-6, 6-4, 7-5.

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DETAINED FOR A DAY

Steamship *Garonne* Held at Vancouver but Will Sail To-day—Her Passengers.

C.P.R. Building a New Steel Steamer for the Kootenay Lakes.

The steamer *Garonne* has been detained at Vancouver and will not sail now for St. Michael until to-day. She will carry among the passengers, says a Vancouver exchange, General and Mrs. E. M. Carr, Mrs. John H. McGraw and Miss Kate McGraw, all bound for Radium City, on the shores of Little Manook Creek, Alaska. The ladies of the party, who are all prominent in Seattle's swell social circles, have given up the luxuries of city life in order to be with husband and father in the search for gold on No. 8 Little Manook, one of the richest claims in the district, and owned chiefly by General Carr and ex-Governor McGraw. General Carr crossed the Chilkoot range 10 years ago.

PERSONAL.

CHANGE IN CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

On application of the agents of the *Garonne*, an important ruling has been made in the Customs regulations, which have been in effect here, says the News-Advertiser. Heretofore it has been the case that no goods from the other side of the line could go duty free to St. Michael or Skagway in a British port, for the Canadian Northwest. Now, however, goods from Seattle or Tacoma, for instance, can come to Vancouver in bond by rail, but not by steamer, and go in by a British boat to northern ports. The steamer will carry \$5 passengers, all told, and close on 300 tons of freight from Victoria and Vancouver.

NEW STEEL STEAMERS.

The C.P.R. Company is reported to have commenced work on the construction of a new steel steamer to ply on the Kootenay lakes. She is being built near Nelson and will be 20 feet longer than any of the fleet at present operated on the lakes. A press despatch from Nelson says: "Over all, the craft will be 160 feet long and 32 feet beam, and will have the most approved pattern of engines and boilers. She was originally intended for the Stikine River fleet, and was in fact put together in Vancouver, but on the collapse of the Klondike boom was taken apart and brought to Nelson. For some little time past 20 riveters have been at work here fastening the plates together, which work is well along towards completion. Now work has already been started also on the house of the vessel, giving employment to 20 more mechanics. Since being taken apart at Vancouver nearly 20 feet have been added to her length. This vessel is intended for the run between here and Kuskonook, which will be made in remarkably short time. She is expected to be finished and ready for business about October 1."

"Yesterday work was started on the twin of this boat at the ship yards at Nakusp, on the Columbia river. This steamer is also of steel, of the same length and general build in all respects. She will make a valuable addition to the Columbia river fleet."

"Still another steel steamer is announced to be built on Kootenay Lake in the near future after the one on the way is completed. This boat will be larger and faster than anything now in Kootenay waters, and will, with the other steamers, put the Canadian Pacific Railway in a position to give the best possible passenger and freight service to all points."

MARINE NOTES.

Steamer *Cottage City* will arrive from the Sound at 2 this morning, and will sail four hours later. She will receive a few tourists as passengers from Victoria.

The *Oscar* will arrive from Departure Bay this morning with a load of nitrate.

The steamer *Tees* from Alaska and Northern British Columbia ports, arrived at Comox yesterday, and after cooling, left at 9 last evening for Victoria. She will be here early this morning.

A minor from Minook Creek, bearing the rather unconventional name of "Slop Jim," brought down a lot of nuggets, which he intends to exhibit in the local cities of the east.

Pilot Smith, of the *Mamouneuse*, reports that the sealing schooner *Ainoko* and *Zillah May* of this port had arrived safely at Dutch Harbor. The Captains asked to be reported all well.

Annual Sales over 100,000 Boxes

BEECHAMS PILLS

FOR BILIOUS AND NERVOUS DISORDERS

such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Fulness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Nervousness, Flushing of Face, Loss of Appetite, Colic, &c., Blotches on the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations.

THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

Beecham's Pills, taken as directed, will quickly restore Patients to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure stiff headache. For a

Weak Stomach

Impaired Digestion Disordered Liver IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN

Beecham's Pills are

Without a Rival

And have the LARGEST SALE of any Patent Medicine in the World.

at all Drug Stores.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislative Assembly of the Province of British Columbia on the 1st instant, by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company Limited, the purchasers of the rights, powers, privileges and franchises of the Consolidated Railway Company, for an Act extending the term of the lease for the completion of the works authorized by section 42 of the Consolidated Railway Company Act, 1892.

Dated the 5th day of November, 1897.

McPHILLIPS, WOOTTON & BARNARD,

Agents for the Arپilition

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The Colonist.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1898.

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W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

A SUGGESTION TO LAURIER.

In view of the very great importance attaching to the Quebec conference, and in consideration of the very patriotic position he has assumed towards the Ministry in that connection, Sir Charles Tupper might well be invited by Sir Wilfrid Laurier to take a place on the commission, some one of the present members retiring to make room for him. Sir Charles' great experience and ability would be of immense service to Canada in this connection, and in saying this we do not wish to be understood as detracting in the slightest degree from the merits of the gentlemen, who have been appointed. There is nothing unusual in going out of a political party in selecting men for diplomatic service, and if Sir Wilfrid Laurier would follow the many conspicuous examples of this kind, he would undoubtedly greatly strengthen his position.

THE NAVIGATION OF THE YUKON.

The news brought down by the Man-
agement shows that the Yukon river cannot
be relied upon as a means of supplying
the Klondike this year. In fact the
river has been made practically unavailing
by the peculiar conditions accom-
panying the spring freshet.

Weeks ago the Colonist foretold this and called on the Dominion government to take action to provide a wagon road to Teslin Lake as soon as the work can possibly be done. No attention has been paid to the matter, and though the provincial government is having a road and trail built, it is not being pushed forward rapidly enough. The Dominion ought to complete the wagon road this month. It can be done if no time is lost and there will then be thirty days at least during which supplies can be got down the river from Teslin Lake. The emergency is imperative.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION.

An Imperial mining exhibition is to be held in London next year, and the Kaslo Kootenai makes the very timely suggestion that correspondence should be opened with the London Chamber of Mines with the view of having British Columbia adequately represented. It

seems as if this were a proper matter for the immediate attention of the Minister of Mines, and we suggest that Col. Baker should obtain all the information available on the subject and give it out to the press. It is of prime importance that British Columbia should be well represented at every important mining exhibition, and especially at one to be held in London. We feel very sure that Col. Baker only needs this intimation to lead him to take whatever steps are necessary in the premises.

THE WATER MUDDLE.

It is true that a by-law once defeated on submission to the people cannot be re-submitted by the same city council; but the ingenuity of the city's legal advisers ought to be equal to discovering a way to get around that difficulty, so that there can be another vote on the borrowing of \$15,000 to complete the reservoir. It is preposterous that the present condition of things should be allowed to continue.

The proposed action of some of the aldermen to dispense with the services of Mr. Wilmot, the city engineer, because of the advice which he has given in the reservoir matter, cannot be justified. Mr. Wilmot is bound to give the city his best professional counsel, and there is no more sense in dismissing an engineer because he does not advise in a certain way than there would be in a client changing his legal adviser, because he counselled against a particular line of action.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE YUKON.

If one half the things told about the administration of the Yukon are true, a most disgraceful condition of affairs exists there. It seems incredible that Canadian officials can be guilty of the things laid to the charge of those who are responsible for the good name of Canada and the doing of impartial justice at Dawson City. We refrain from repeating reports, which are unsupported by sworn testimony, or where the other side of the case cannot be heard; but the general character of them may be indicated. The allegations are such as establish, if true, that gross corruption prevails, and that officials are taking all manner of dishonorable advantage of their position. None of the scandals touch Major Walsh personally, against whom all that is said is that he is arbitrary and supercilious, two qualities which may be useful when dealing with the Indians of the Plains, but are very much out of place when employed in transactions with business men and miners.

The Colonist has made several references to this matter, and our Eastern exchanges on both sides of politics have copied and commented upon what we have said. This in connection with what has appeared in those papers from other sources renders it useless for the ministry to pretend ignorance on the subject. Even the Toronto Globe has admitted that things are not as satisfactory as could be desired. The ministry knows

well enough that the conditions of affairs at Dawson City is assuming the complexion of an exceedingly grave scandal, yet Mr. Sifton is enjoying his holiday in Manitoba as though there was nothing in all this which concerns him in any way.

Even allowing for exaggerations and admitting that when the officials are heard they may be able to give the affair a more favorable aspect, the fact remains that every party coming from Dawson brings down the same report of gross mal-administration. This is doing the country incalculable injury, and we are wholly unable to understand the failure of the government to delay the most thorough investigation. It has been the boast of Canada that, whatever else might be said, no charge could be justly laid against the honesty of those responsible for the administration of the law. This honorable reputation is being badly smirched by the condition existing on the Yukon.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

How long is it proposed to keep the chief justiceship of British Columbia vacant? Several months have passed since Chief Justice Davie's death, and so far as the public knows, there is no more prospect of the place being filled than there has ever been. Mr. Davis of Vancouver, was offered the place, but he was asked to consent to certain conditions as to residence that did not meet his approbation and so he declined. Meanwhile there is a lot of canvassing going on for the place, a very improper condition of things. If any appointment ought to be made without personal solicitation from the appointee or his friends—it is that to the highest judicial position in the province. In what position will a chief justice be who knows that he owes his appointment to the influence of lawyers, who practice in the court over which he presides. The duty of the ministry when such a vacancy occurs, is to look "the whole situation over and select the best available man, without waiting for petitions, letters or representations of a political nature in favor of any one. The example of Sir John Macdonald in this respect is worthy of imitation by his successors. If there was one point upon which he was extremely particular it was in respect to judicial appointments. There was never anything in his time verging upon a scandal by reason of delay in appointments or the peddling of the office around among political adherents, nor did he consider it essential always to select judges from his own political party. We seem to have fallen upon different times.

THE COLONIST AND KOOTENAY.

The Rossland Miner is responsible for the following:

"Incredible as it may become, a Victoria newspaper has at last become sufficiently enterprising to publish a description of the mining resources of Kootenay."

It is easy to say smart things, if the truth is not considered material, and in view of the fact that the description of Kootenay by Mr. Bell is the second printed by the Colonist during the present year, the Miner will see that what is regarded as "the essential element" in a newspaper statement is absent from its reference to the Colonist. Furthermore, if the Miner will refer to the files of the Colonist it will find hundreds of columns descriptive of Kootenay. Long before a stake was driven in Le Roi, the Colonist sent its correspondents through the Kootenay and made known its great promise to the world. Since then column after column of descriptive matter have been printed in this paper regarding that portion of this province. During the month of June last the Colonist devoted upwards of twenty columns to descriptive matter relating to the mines of Kootenay, not including news despatched and editorial references. Every interest of Kootenay has found in the Colonist a staunch advocate. Every step in its substantial progress is chronicled in these columns. We do not run a diary of strikes, discoveries and ore shipments. Such matters may properly be left to the local papers. The aim of the Colonist is to give the world the best and latest information as to the Kootenay region as fully as can be done without sacrificing the other fields of news gathering in which it has to work, and this, we maintain, it does in a manner that ought to satisfy any reasonable person.

THE PROBLEM OF THE ORIENT.

Elsewhere in this morning's paper will be found an editorial from the Oregonian. It is addressed to the people of the United States, but there is not a sentiment in it that does not appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of Canadians. If the interests of the Pacific States are bound up in the progress of the Orient, not the less so are those of Canada as a whole and British Columbia in particular. The future of this portion of the Dominion is intimately associated with the manner in which the problem of the Orient shall be solved. Thus there is a community of interests between the Dominion and the United States, which is immensely strengthened by the commercial connections and territorial rights which Great Britain has acquired in China.

The existing Oriental status is clearly only temporary. Russia, Germany and France have one line of policy—the acquisition of territory that will be closed to the commerce of any nation except the owner. Great Britain has the opposite line, which has been defined as "the open door." Great Britain asks for territorial rights only for the purpose of enabling her to keep the door open. In the new areas acquired on the mainland of China, opposite Hongkong, British traders have no greater rights than

those of any other nation, and though the coal mines of Shang-si will be developed by British capital and British protection, the supplying of merchandise to be used in that operation will be open to all competitors. It is obvious that two lines of policy, so diametrically opposed, cannot exist side by side very long without a collision of some kind. The commercial advantages of the territorial acquisition of Russia and Germany are inconceivable. France has fared better because her Tonquin possessions are large and populous. Cochin China, Tonquin and Siam contain 168,000 square miles and a population of more than 14,000,000. Yet even France enjoys only 25 per cent. of the trade of her own possessions, a fact going to show that something more than territorial rights and the enjoyment of special commercial privileges is necessary to enable French commerce to hold its own in competition in the Orient.

It is, of course, desirable in the interest of Canada as well as of the United States that the policy of "the open door" should prevail. The four hundred millions of Chinese and the great population soon to occupy Siberia will consume enormous quantities of goods, which can be better supplied from America than from anywhere else, and there is no manner of doubt that Canada is in a position to secure a very large share of this trade. In this connection the following extract from a letter written by J. E. Julian to the Vancouver Province is of interest:

The present trade of Port Arthur, mostly in English ships, is said to be about \$17,000,000 a year—no menu trade—but a mere bagatelle to what it will be when the Siberian and Peking railways are connected thereto. The Russian government is seeking an outlet this way and has sent an agent to the States to find out the best point on this side at which to establish a shipping centre. What we want is to divert the trade this way. To do this our immediate effort should be spent in getting the boards of trade, the local government in esse and in posse to bring all their influence to bear upon the Dominion government to cause it to press upon the Imperial government the necessity of entering into a reciprocal treaty with Russia—in which there should be a condition providing for a direct mail service between this port and Port Arthur—subsidized if need be by the Imperial government and Russia. At the same time efforts should be made to induce Japan and China to join us.

That Mr. Julian is right in urging that everything should be done to promote trans-Pacific trade there can be no manner of doubt. This is one phase of the Oriental problem. In this effort we will have to meet competition from the United States, but that is to be expected. On the other hand, we may look for co-operation from the same quarter. All we ask in the Orient is a fair field and no favor. This, Lord Salisbury has given the world to understand, Great Britain will insist upon. This also is what the United States requires, and what we are confident the American people will back up the Mother Country in demanding.

GREAT ISSUES—GRAVE DUTIES.

The bids for the United States war loan of \$200,000,000 called out for \$1,300,000,000. The rate was 3 per cent, and the sales were mostly to small purchasers at par. The bonds are being resold in the general money market for 104. The patriotic small capitalist, who was to save the country from "the alien monopolist," is handing over the bonds to the aforesaid alien, and making 4 per cent. on the deal, which amount the bidder in the first instance. Demagogery in finance comes high, but the American people will have it.

One of the most interesting pieces of information, discovered by the Minnesota editors when here, is published in the Kerkhoven Banner, and is to the effect that "Victoria is a very ancient city, having been founded in the early part of the present century." It may be interesting to mention here that it was on March 13, 1843, that Factor Douglas, afterwards Sir James, sailed into Victoria harbor, and that two days later he selected the site for Fort Victoria.

The news that the Islander is to go on the Vancouver route next week and make the trip each way in an hour less time than the Charmer is welcome; but what is needed is a boat that will make a daylight trip both ways, and will carry passengers at such a rate that the round trip will cost not more than \$5, every thing included.

The Columbian says that New Westminster wants better steamer connection with Victoria. Victoria wants better steamer connection with New Westminster and the whole lower Fraser. The question is: How are we going to get it?

The Manauene had a fine cargo. But tons of gold are so common that no one goes out of his way to see a ship carrying them.

The anticipated Carlist rising in Spain has begun.

Current Comment

THE SPANISH PEOPLE.
How far the impending overturn in Spain will go there is not telling. But it is safe to think that the farther it goes the greater will be the chance of Spain's rebuilding. Threatened with revolution, having lost confidence in its government, its army hot for war and its people resentful and distrustful, there seems little chance that the government can weather the gale. It will, however, come, however, if it brings with it the question where power shall be lodged after the overturning. Carlism will furnish little hope for the regeneration of the country. It would amount to the substitution of one dynasty for another and the continuation of administrative power in the hands of the same corrupt and incompetent of

ficial class that now collects oppressive taxes to rob the treasury of their proceeds.

There is but one class in Spain from whom any sturdy and clean force for national revivification can be expected. The peasantry alone of Spaniards are not corrupt; alone of Spaniards they retain the rugged virtues which made Spain formidable in her better days. They are not enlightened, although they pay school taxes. Most of the revenue raised for schools is stolen long before it reaches the peasants. The peasant is poor because he is shorn by oppressive taxes of the humble returns from his soil. He remains poor because he knows nothing of soil improvement or of modern methods of farming. He knows neither irrigation nor fertilization. All over the peninsula land is heavily mortgaged and the timber in the forests and crops in the fields are mortgaged to raise the means to harvest them. As a result not only do American flour, pork, apples and even California wines enter Spanish ports after paying an enormous duty and sell freely in the Spanish market, but the native olive orchards, orange groves, lemon gardens and vineyards often become grown up with weeds from despairing neglect.

Thus the blighting curse of Spanish nineteenth century degeneracy has fallen on the whole land except the spirit of the people. Chastened as that is by adversity it is not cowed. Ragged, hungry, ground down and hopeless, \$8,000,000 out of 17,000,000 unable to read and write, and about the same number with no paying regular occupation, the Spanish peasant yet embodies the old virtues of his race, the old steadfastness, cheerfulness and patience. He toils away for a pittance as uncomplainingly as if he was making a fortune, shuns loyalty for the government which is robbing him, cheers his son off to Cuba, knowing that he never will come back, and that his pay when he is killed will be stolen by his officers. No doubt if Spain were invaded the peasantry would be the same peasantry which Macaulay described as rising with the spirit of an army when the armies had been destroyed and swarming on the attack and rear of invaders as angry and deadly as hornets.

It is only among the peasantry that the Spanish virtues remain, and the intelligence and leadership to make these virtues a force remain nowhere. Spanish statesmen are corrupt, pusillanimous or weak. Many are all three. The army is against the Ministry for sacrificing the national honor. Rightly enough, but the only idea of the military for preserving the national honor is to protect a hopeless war the ocean's breadth away. A military dictatorship seems the most hopeful alternative to anarchy, but a military dictatorship would decrease rather than promote the chances of an infusion of straightforward honest folk from the country into the administration, which alone could purge that administration of its corruptions. When the people begin to figure in the government, Spain may be at the beginning of such a regeneration as that of France, when the Revolution brought the brawn and sinew of the nation to the helm and a country which had been degraded and at home and defeated abroad struck out with newly gathered energy and triumphed on Europe. That the Spanish stock has not lost its old-time vigor we know by the way its common soldiers fight. If its common people at home ever find a way to assert themselves in their own government they may show themselves worthy to be the country of the brave men who fought with Cervantes and were surrendered by Toral.—Commercial-Advertiser.

THE NORTH-WEST TRADING CO., OF CANADA.

FRANK WEIR & CO., Gen. Agents, Vancouver, B.C.

Ogilvie's waterproof canvas canoe covers.

P. O. Box 449.

folly should even be proposed? Surely there will be those in whom a sense of loyalty to English civilization, to our national honor and to the future of our commercial life, will move to stay the course of a president who appears not to know the potentialities of events under his hand.—Oregonian.

A RESOLUTE JUDGE.

The spirit of law and order which prevails in Canadian mining towns and camps has been much commented on since the recent discoveries of precious metals in British Columbia and the Yukon territory. If there is any to whom that spirit is due in more than ordinary part, to him should honor be paid. Such a one was Sir Matthew Baillie Begbie, the late chief justice of British Columbia.

In the Canadian Magazine for July, a sketch of Sir Matthew Begbie by Mr. Edward Nicolls gives the impression of a sterling worth and a determination of character which must have been of extreme value in a pioneer community. British Columbia has lately been the scene of great mineral discoveries, but it is to be remembered that these are not the first; they are discoveries largely of quartz, of precious ore in the solid rock; but a generation ago there was a rush to British Columbia similar to that now to the Klondike of placer miners, hunting for gold which could be washed out of the sands, gravel, and alluvial soil. Judge Begbie's work came then. A young Scotchman who had practised law in London for fourteen years, he was sent out to Vancouver Island as chief justice in 1858, and soon became chief justice of British Columbia also.

Gold in large quantities had been discovered.

The news spread rapidly in all directions and tens of thousands of gold seekers, hangers on, adventurers and swindlers soon arrived upon the scene, and exhibited a dangerous lawlessness in every mining camp. The province being so large, and there being no railroads, nor even roads of any importance, it was indeed a herculean task to keep order and enforce the law. No number of police or sheriffs would have been available if British law had not been clear and definite, allowing no latitude for appeals and delays, and if a judge worthy of British law had not been on hand.

A weak man at the head of the judiciary would have been a calamity; but Chief Justice Begbie proved himself to be a man of iron will and fearless independence and impartiality, in fact the very man for the place and times; very soon the majesty of the law was asserted. Everybody was expected to bow to the law, even to the wild Indians and Chinese. The miners had shot down the native inhabitants as if they had been deer or ducks, and enjoyed the fun; but they were brought to justice, and many a white man was hanged for killing an Indian. When cases were brought before the judge he made no difference in color or race, but hanged the murderer whoever he might be, and whoever might have been his victim.

According to the opinion of the American historian Bancroft:

"The province owes an obligation to the memory of the late chief justice more than to any person, for the wise and liberal provisions of the government, and for the almost unbroken reign of peace and order from the time of his appointment onwards. More than any person I have met in my historical pilgrimage from Darien to Alaska, he was the incarnation of justice; there was none to match him."

When it was understood, by savage and civilized alike, that justice in his hands was sure, swift and inflexible, the battle was won. No one cared to kill; he was sure to hang for it. It was a scene worthy of notice which often presented itself, Judge Begbie and his sheriff, Nicoll, each mounted on a mule, riding through the forests, and over the mountains into the mining camps. "Here goes old Begbie," said one. "Yes," said his companion, "he will hang you if you don't take care." A case of execution by himself is said to have actually occurred. The sheriff being ill and no one else procurable, the chief justice did the hanging.

Instances are given by Mr. Nicolls of the judge's aggressiveness in the discharge of his duty, for instance:

A man in the upper country was placed in the dock charged with murder; it was a clear case and of great brutality. No counsel appearing for him, the judge told the accused he would see that he had a fair trial. The jury found the man guilty, and before passing sentence the judge asked if he had anything to say. "Yes," replied the man, "I have not had a fair trial." "Well," said the judge, "you shall have a new trial, but it shall be before another judge. It shall be before your Maker." And the death sentence was passed.

And again:

A man named Gilchrist was tried for murder. The accused was a gambler, and having lost, he shot the man he played with. The slayer was tried and the clearest evidence produced. The jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter. In passing sentence the judge, turning to the prisoner, said: "It is not a pleasant duty for me to have to sentence you only to prison for life. Your crime was unmitigated murder. You deserve to be hanged. Had the jury done their duty, I might now have the painful satisfaction of condemning you to death." Then, turning to the jury, he said: "You gentlemen of the jury, permit me to say, that it would give great pleasure to see you hanged, each and every one of you, for bringing in a murderer guilty only of manslaughter."

It sounds brutal; but juries needed plain speaking. In a clear case of the shooting and killing of an Indian by a white man about that time, the coroner's jury returned a verdict that the Indian had been "worried to death by a dog."

The verdict was refused; they then brought in a finding that he had met his death "by falling over a cliff."

There is said to be but one case of lynching on record in British Columbia. Is it too much to believe that to Chief Justice Begbie this is largely due? Is it too much to believe that peace and order anywhere depend on law that is not only just but determiner, not only determined, but sure, not only sure but prompt? And is it well that we in Eastern Canada are allowing delays to enter into the administration of our criminal law? That the government interferes to grant new trials after the sentences of juries? That communications of sentences have lately been the rule, not the exception? That pardons are granted before the expiry of the terms of sentence to prison? The increasing number of crimes of violence of late in Ontario and Quebec may reasonably be set down to the laxity which has crept into the administration of criminal justice, and the people can afford to ask themselves and ask the government whether this country aims at the conditions of lawlessness and lynchings which prevail in many of the States across the

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Dyea..... Eugene Stahl

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Don't miss the last excursion of the season to Seattle next Saturday.

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For ice cream, ice cream soda and fresh and pure candies, come to the Palace of Sweets, successor to Lawrence.

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The Hotel Butler, Seattle, is the headquarters for Victorians, and the Colonist will be found on sale at the hotel news stand.

Wrought iron kerbs and brass kerbs for tile hearths; fenders, and nice stock of andirons at Weiler Bros.

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Canvas curtaining, figured muslins, etc., are inexpensive, but excellent mid-summer hangings; new stock at Weiler Bros.

If you go to the expense of buying a typewriter, see that you buy the best. The new Smith-Premier is the best in the market. Victoria Book & Stationery Co. (late Jamieson's), agents.

The Fifth Regiment Canadian Artillery band will give their annual concert in aid of the Jubilee Hospital at 26 Superior street, James Bay, on Tuesday, the 2nd August, from 7 to 10 p.m. Admittance 25c, including refreshments.

Two more election protests were filed with the registrar of the Supreme Court yesterday. Messrs. James Downey and Peter Irvin, petition against the return of Hon. J. P. Booth, member-elect for North Victoria; and Mr. D. Gilchrist petitions against the election of Mr. R. McBride in Dewdney.

Mr. Henry Glode, of Erie street, James Bay, who is now in his 63rd year of his life, will to-day celebrate the 45th anniversary of his arrival in Victoria on the old Hudson Bay steamer Otter. During Mr. Glode's residence here he has, needless to say, witnessed many very great changes.

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GOLD LADEN MINERS.

Steamer Manauense Returns With the Wealthiest Crowd That Has Yet Returned South.

Estimates of the Gold and Drafts on Board Run From One to Three Million Dollars.

Universal Condemnation of the Mining Laws and Officials Who Administer Them.

A million or more in golden dust and bright yellow nuggets, with two millions added in bank paper and other equally valuable securities. Such is the minimum estimate of the wealth brought from the Klondike treasure land yesterday by the steamer Manauense—the richest of the gold-bearing fleet to come down this season, and the richest by far of any gold ship to land her toil-worn but envied argonauts at any point in British Columbia.

It was on July 20 that the Manauense left St. Michael, and so effectually did her master cater for the down river passenger by the Healey, Mervin, Alice and Marguerite that there were very few of these passengers left at the Xmas month when she weighed anchor homeward bound. Three hundred old miners and frontier traders, representing in themselves every degree of failure as well as success made up the passenger list, and the debarkation of these at Victoria's dock carried the old-timers back in memory to the sunniest days of the Fraser river rush and the halcyon era of Cariboo's greatness, while the fame even of these was eclipsed by the Klondike demonstration of the afternoon.

Sacks and bottles containing hundreds of dollars in flaky gold or heavy dust failed to excite more than passing attention; hand satchels whose suspicious weight would usually have drawn round them a concourse of the curious, received scarce the tribute of a glance—for there were fortunes to be briefly viewed whose bulk testified to many thousands, and to but lift some of which taxed the strength of bronzed and stalwart veterans of the mines.

"We've got on board between three and four millions in dust and nuggets," said J. M. Hayes, of Charleston, Ills., who as an original claim owner on El Dorado and one of the promoters of the biggest transportation syndicates of the North, was looked to as something of an authority. This statement Captain Edwards and Purser Richards, of the Manauense endorsed as unquestionably and unequivocally correct, and as though to still further confirm the truth of the estimate, the sacks and satchels, boxes and bags of treasure streamed ashore almost as soon as the ship had docked.

All of the pilgrims who brought home button brought it in quantity, and while there were many of the returning company who stepped upon the deck poorer in purse though richer in experience than when they entered the Klondike, they were in the minority, and their companions with the money did the talking.

Their discourse was of the inefficiency and cupidity of Gold Commissioner Fawcett; the unworkable nature of the Yukon mining regulations as administered by him; the prospect of famine and fortune walking hand in hand through the ice-bound gold fields during the long Arctic night, through few of the supply steamers being able to make their way up to Dawson; and, last of all, with reference to the gold that they and their companions have won from the reluctant streams and bunches of the North.

Tales of fortune winning and of dire distress alternated in the conversation of the new arrivals, many of those who had earned their wealth in five or six figures receiving with sad faces the congratulations of their friends, for in their own prosperity they could not forget the hundreds whose lives had been sacrificed to the Gold King in his home, nor yet those other hundreds who are scattered all along the great river of the North—their provisions lost; their avenues of egress blocked; and the grim spectre of starvation at their shoulder.

So much worse than usual is the Yukon channel this year, according to their report, that few of any of the lower river supply steamers will get through at all from St. Michael, while even if fully laden every trip the up-river boats will scarcely be able to deliver food in sufficient quantity to maintain through winter the actual population of to-day. The only hope for next winter is in the stampede out that has already commenced, the outlets of the faint-hearted augmenting the resources of the more resolute men of the camp.

As illustrating the origin of the overwhelming terror, Mr. Hayes explains that when the river rose this spring to eighteen feet above former high mark it so washed out the islands in the flats that the whole river became ribbed with sand bars. These and the absence of wood for fuel occasioned by the great ice drift having swept the banks clear of timber to the steamer fleet, having practically obliterated the channel from Circle City to Fort Hamlin, where even rowboats have failed to find free navigation, with ten and sometimes only eight inches of water from shore to shore, and all landmarks swept away.

Of the gold receipts by the Manauense, the approximations vary from the "half a million in bullion and perhaps twice that in paper" of the conservative passengers, to the "four million in gold alone" told by the ship's officers and the more enthusiastic of the argonauts. Certain it is that all the steamer's steel vaults were filled before the gold had fairly commenced to come on board, and many of the passengers kept faithful guard over big piles of gold on the journey down. Contributing to the total immensity in any event—are perhaps thirty who wrote their fortunes in five figures or more, the names and stakes of a few of these being instanced as hereunder:

Rev. C. Hostwood, formerly a Methodist pastor of San Francisco, now known throughout the North as "The Preacher."

He returns with \$184,000 in dust and drafts—the former making up the \$84,000.

Michael Trainor, a sailor from San Francisco also, commonly known in the

North as "Mike Murphy," whose sack holds \$34,000.

B. Supowitska and his partner, two Russians, brought out about \$60,000, but decline to talk. They have most of their wealth in gold, which was still in their stateroom on the boat last night, the passengers taking turns at watching it.

H. Dosser and Louis Paulus, of San Francisco, with T. Rogers and C. Stephens, of Seattle, who are credited by Purser Richards with \$117,000, \$400,000, \$650,000 and \$150,000 respectively, this being in dust and securities. Of the real treasure they bring down about \$120,000.

E. C. Barlow, the discoverer of Barlow creek, with two corded valises of dust weighing \$34,000, and much paper money besides.

W. C. Ballard and his brother-in-law, E. S. McClain, of De Soto, Mo., with \$22,000 between them.

George Dawson, of St. Catharines, Ont., with his son and nephew, John and J. W. Dawson, Dr. Edwards, H. Elwell, W. S. Leonard, W. C. Beecher, H. Dozer, H. G. Matthews, George F. Hooper, H. Richards and C. J. Kaird.

This party committed six hundred avoidous pounds of gold into the keeping of the Oriental hotel vaults two hours after the arrival of the steamer. And 600 pounds at the current price of gold means something between \$150,000 and \$200,000.

H. C. Colver, C. W. Ferris, and F. W. Van Wagner, of Seattle—reported by their travelling companions as possessed of \$100,000 among them.

George Westfall, of Tucson; J. H. Bush, of Mesa City; William Cox, of Phoenix, and other Arizonians, returning with a joint stake of \$55,000.

J. M. Ogilvy, who has transferred his interests to his father, the latter remaining on the ground at El Dorado, brings \$28,000, of which he has \$8,000 in dust.

W. H. Eggleston, Peter Kenny and P. J. Holland, a Wisconsin trio, have three bags of gold worth \$45,000—and paper money to burn.

Theo. Franz, of Tacoma, brings out \$10,000, and will try again for a larger stake.

C. A. Beving and wife, of Rampart City, Minook, have with them \$12,000 in coarse gold and nuggets.

H. A. Concannon is reputed to have \$5,000 to show for his residence in the North.

F. Van Bibber, of Woodlawn, Wn., returns there with \$38,000 in gold, his properties in the North aggregating five times this sum in value.

H. N. Blackmore, of Chicago, is en route to that city. His homestead is set down at \$150,000—one-third of this being in dust.

Dr. T. A. Gilchrist, an Eastern States medical man, is said to have amassed \$62,000 in two years by the practice of his profession. He has with him \$50,000 in drafts and the balance in treasure.

Emerson Edwards, of Nanaimo takes back to the Coal City 75 pounds weight in gold, or \$18,000 in round figures.

Fifty others will average from \$2,000 to \$15,000 each—scattered as to their original places of residence from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Montreal to Mobile.

AT THE HOME HOTELS.

Short Chats With the Returned Miners In Their Temporary Homes in Victoria.

The arrival of the northerners and their gold naturally had an electrical effect upon local business, the hotels of course being first to feel the impetus of the revivifying wave from the treasure district. Each claimed its share of the arrivals, and soon the new comers were surrounded by little knots of residents, every precious word they uttered falling upon attentive ears. The Dominion as usual had a throng, the list here within an hour after the docking of the Manauense being as below:

Walker Rayburn, St. Louis.

R. D. Nichols, Chicago.

H. P. Nichols, Chehalis.

J. J. Manning, Chehalis.

A. McKinley, St. Louis.

W. D. Heath, Seattle.

J. R. Wilson, Seattle.

J. H. Craven, Indianapolis.

George Wilson, Illinois.

Thomas Schuster, Sacramento.

C. A. Caulfield, Sacramento.

F. A. Shaw, Allentown, Pa.

F. G. Smither, Dawson.

F. P. O'Donnell, Dawson.

Ed. M. Smithers, Dawson.

E. S. Phillips, Dawson.

T. P. Collier, Dawson.

J. Davison, San Francisco.

C. Nordin, Circle City, Calif.

Joseph McKnight, Los Angeles.

F. W. Beasley, Miles City, Mont.

P. J. Kennedy, San Mateo, Cal.

Gavin Archibald, San Francisco.

S. S. Shultz, San Francisco.

Samuel H. Myers, Lockhaven, Pa.

B. Shaw, Wool, London, Ont.

W. Trent, Biggs, Cal.

R. M. Hester, Dawson.

C. B. Tibbets, Dawson.

H. A. Concannon, Dawson.

B. In Manasseh.

Mr. R. M. Hester, of the above company, is one of those who look to Eagle City, 150 miles from Dawson, and containing a present population of about 1,000, to surpass the present Klondike metropolis in importance before the close of another season. It is on the American side, which in view of the unpopularity of the existing Canadian regulations and of those administering them, is in itself a great advantage. It is, too, the headquarters for the Seventy Mile, Forty Mile, American, Wolf and Mission creek diggings and the summer supply town for the heads of all these creeks, from which a good showing is next season anticipated.

Referring to the shipping at St. Michael when the Manauense sailed south, Mr. Hester says the Progress will bring all her passengers back, as no up-river connection could be secured for them. The Brixham had just succeeded in landing her passengers when mid-July came, and the Danube was awaiting the return of the C. P. N. steamer from the

One of Mr. Hester's companions from the interior was the lucky Van Bibber, from Woodlawn, who, according to his friend's report, went into the Klondike only about one year ago, worked the winter through and then sold the claim in which he was interested for \$38,000 cash.

Another hotel finding favor in the eyes

of the returned argonauts was the Octe-

dental, where are quartered:

E. C. Barlow, Dawson.

GOLD LADEN MINERS.

(Continued From Page Five.)

sufficient work has been done to show that the El Dorado pay streak extends up the gulch. Eureka Creek is another creek, and Dominion and Sulphur are running out well.

Mr. F. D. Van Wagenen has been looking after some interests on El Dorado Creek, having been engaged for the purpose by claim owners.

The New England has among its fortune winners J. H. Bush, of Mesa City,

head of the Arizona homeward bound contingent, and the most successful of the bunch digging workers above Bonanza. The registrations from the North at this hotel were:

J. H. Jones, Port Townsend.
H. J. Gibson, Tucson, N. D.
H. C. Guitreaux, Los Angeles.
C. O. Gilmer, Utah.
George Westfall, Tucson, Ariz.
J. H. Bush, Mesa City, Ariz.
William Cox, Phoenix, Ariz.

Sixteen of the new arrivals are at the Wilson, including the lucky Wisconsin

Trio, Theo Frantz, of Tacoma, and D.

Nicholson, of Nanaimo, who went in last

season with a large supply of shovels, and has made a neat fortune by trading and in the handling of properties on Do-

mion and Hunker creeks. F. Neaves

is also at this hotel, he being the gen-

tleman sent in last year by C. Williams

and other Victorians. He does not bring

back a very large sack of his own, but

had the custody of about \$15,000 of other people's gold. He as well as Mr.

Frantz assert that no supplies will get

up to Dawson this year by way of St.

Michael.

The Wilson register shows the names

of the following:

D. Nicholson, Nanaimo.
H. Thompson, Seattle.
J. B. Rogers, Baker City, Ore.
L. G. Micklin, St. Louis, Mo.
H. C. Guitreaux, Los Angeles.

F. E. Cowden, Seattle.

N. B. Holmes, Brockton, Mass.

P. Peterson, Seattle.

C. Stephen, Rampart City.

F. Neaves, Dawson.

W. M. Eggersen, Dawson.

Theo. Frantz, Tacoma.

Peter Kenney, Dawson.

P. J. Holland, Dawson.

Chris. O. Toole, Dawson.

Last but not least to be mentioned is

the Oriental, with its quarter of a ton of gold, divided among the following, all of whom register from Dawson:

Dr. Edwards.

W. S. Leonard.

H. Dozer.

George F. Hooper.

John Dawson.

D. Peterson.

H. Elwell.

W. G. Beecher.

H. G. Matthews.

George Dawson.

J. W. Dawson.

C. G. Kafard.

Mr. George Dawson is the pioneer of this party and one of the veterans of the Klondike. He is heavily and profitably interested not alone in the old standbys, El Dorado and Bonanza, but in Indian river and Barlow creek as well. The latter empties in to Clear creek, which in turn contributes its waters to the Stewart 90 miles, and is regarded as one of the very promising streams.

Of the returned Victorians a partial list includes the names of Lionel C. Barff, who was the only one of the Klondyke party to get through; and who has done fairly well in the Northland; F. Neaves, already mentioned; W. Gillespie, formerly mate of the C. P. N. steamer Maude and now a prosperous claim owner on Hunker creek; H. T. Shotwell, J. Ayres and James Todd of Cedar Hill. They report that Richard Brown is coming down on the Danube with 150,000; while James Daley, a brother Victorian and a fellow-traveller, has an equally snug fortune stowed away in his gold sack.

Few of the returned miners are selling

gold here, the local banks offering, it is said 75 cents and a dollar less than can be had at the assay office in Seattle. Of the Manauense's passengers, 119 with their treasure cross over to the Sound by the City of Kingston this morning.

PILOT SMITH'S STORY.

Tells How the Manauense Got Her Tow to St. Michael—The River Low.

The Manauense was one of the few

steamers which succeeded in towing a

steamer, the pilot, an old navigator in

northern waters, explains that they

were only enabled to do this by exer-

cising much care, going through the in-

side passages, and watching for fine

weather when they had to take to the

open waters.

They had to call at Yakutat to remove

the smoke-stack and heavy shaft of the

Domville, the stern-wheeler, they had

in tow, to make her ride the seat in

safety. This was on June 19. The

same evening the Moran fleet of twelve

river boats arrived there, all consider-

ably damaged. After that nothing was

heard of the Moran fleet and Captain

Smith says the report that they were

all wrecked is probably correct. The

Manauense continued her voyage to St.

Michael the next day and two days later

getting into bad blow was com-

elled to anchor at Killuden for the

safety of her tow. Another start was

made on June 24, but again shelter had

to be sought at Alitak Lake. The weath-

er moderating, the vessel continued on

her voyage for two days and to seek

another storm found shelter behind

Senakhi Island. They remained there

for two days and then continued to

Dutch Harbor, which they reached on

July 2, without further incident. St.

Michael was made on July 24.

A number of steamers having lost

their tows, the owners could not pro-

vide for the transportation of the

freight and passengers brought by them

from St. Michael to Dawson. There

are hundreds of men, Captain Smith,

says camped on the beach around the

town, and their only hope seems to be

to return south. The Alaska Commercial

Company and the North American Trad-

ing and Transportation Company own

most of the land and they will not al-

low the men to camp on it unless they

are going up the river on their steamers.

Among the passengers who are in this

fix are those who went up on the Pro-

gresso, Albian, Braxton, National City,

Nevie, the bark J. B. Brown and others.

These vessels will have to bring their

passengers south again. Just before the

Manauense left St. Michael on July 20,

the steamers Margaret, Mervin and

Alice arrived from Dawson, and it was

on them that most of yesterday's ar-

rivals came down the river. The offi-

cials reported that the water was very

low and that none but the lightest

draught vessels would be able to get up.

The C. P. N. Company's steamer Yukon

was to have started on Friday

last, and as soon as she got away, the

Danube was to come south, expecting

to arrive home about the 30th inst.

On her way home the Manauense called

at Dutch Harbor and there found the

steamer New Brunswick, which was

starting for St. Michael with two river

steamers and also the steamer Capilano.

The Capilano had left her tow in False

Pass, while she went to Dutch Harbor

for fuel and provisions. The Manauense's

fast ocean-going steel steamship

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waste away
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FOR PERMANENT PHOTOS see EYRES, Yates street.

MAYNARD'S ART STUDIO, No. 41 Pandora street, dealers in all kinds of photographic material; views of British Columbia and Alaska.

Sema Block-Maynard's Shoe and Filling Store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather and shoe tudings; "K" boots a specialty.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS.
L. GODDACHE, Contractor by aptt to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Tel. 32.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKET CO. Ltd., Govt and Yates Sts., Butchers and Packers; wholesale and retail dealers in fresh, salted and smoked meats, lard, etc.; branch Vancouver.

SEAL ENGRAVING AND EMBOSSED W. H. PHILLIPS, 30% Douglas, 800 ft. of Fort street.

STEAM DYE WORKS.
PAISLEY DYE WORKS-Tel. 410. The old reliable. Established 1885. 116 Yates street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA-Tel. 200-Largest estab.; country orders solicited. 141 Yates street.

R. LETTICE, dealer in paints, oils, varnish and window glass; agent for Brilliant



NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

GAOL, VERNON, B. C.

Sealed tenders properly endorsed, will be received by the Honorable the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to noon of Saturday, the 16th August next, for the erection and completion of a Gaol at Vernon, B. C.

Drawings, specifications and conditions of tender and contract may be seen at the office of the Government Agent, Vernon, B. C., and at the office of the undersigned.

The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

W. S. GORE,
Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works, Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., 21st July, 1898.

YUKON MINERS

I am prepared to buy some good properties for any party who are unable to come out this spring. Parties wishing a claim or two should write me as early as possible, as I am in the Yukon and able to get my family in Edmonton and to bring out my sons. Letters should be accompanied by draft on the American Commercial Co. or the North American Trading & Transportation Co., made in my favor. Below on the ground and having no personal interest in it, am in a position to buy at advantage. Claims on unprospected properties can to-day be bought for from one to five thousand which may be worth fifty thousand next fall. Will be in Victoria early in August and again about the 20th. Or if you prefer, you can deposit your amount in a Victoria bank and have me of the same and what amount you wish to pay for a claim, and I can bring out the bill of sale and records.

LOUIS OOTURE,
Dawson City.

References-Lient-Governor Dewdney, F. Oliver, M. P., Edmonton; Judge McTigue,

No. 287.

A BY-LAW.

Relating to Paving Fort Street, From Government Street to Douglas Street, With Wooden Block Pavement, and Concrete or Vitreous Brick Sidewalks and Curb, Being a Local Improvement Proposed to Be Made by the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

WHEREAS the Corporation of the City of Victoria have, by resolution, determined to pave Fort street from Government street to Douglas street, with wooden block pavement, or vitreous brick sidewalks and curb, in accordance with specifications approved by the Municipal Council;

And whereas such paving of the said street is a local improvement;

And whereas under and by virtue of the "Municipal Act, 1892," the Municipal Council duly passed a by-law known as the "Local Improvement By-Law, 1892," being a by-law to provide for the assessment of real property with respect to the Local Improvement, and which by-law has been amended by the By-Law No. 178, "A By-Law to amend the Local Improvement By-Law, 1892," and the Local Improvement Amendment By-Law, 1892;

And whereas the corporation of the City of Victoria have, by resolution, pursuant to section 4 of the said "Local Improvement By-Law, 1892," the City Engineer has ascertained and determined the said works and improvements, and has made and certified as correct the description thereof and made an estimate of the expense thereof, and has ascertained and determined and shown on the said plan what real property will be immediately benefited by the proposed improvements, and the Engineer and City Assessor have made a report as required by the by-law;

And whereas the said report has been approved and adopted by the said Council, copy of which aforesaid has been made by the said Engineer and filed in the office of the City Clerk;

And whereas it has been ascertained and determined that the real property herein-after set forth, referred to in Sub-section 2 of the said report, will be immediately benefited by such proposed improvement;

And whereas the sum of \$82,125.53 is the total amount of the cost of the said proposed improvements, deducting from which sum the sum of \$3,357.53, the amount of the cost of the proposed improvements, leaves the sum of \$81,767.50 as the amount of the principal of the debt to be incurred by this by-law;

And whereas the total amount required to be raised annually by special rate for payment of the debt and interest thereon, and for creating an annual sinking fund for paying the said principal debt of \$81,767.50 within 10 years, according to law, which said debt and interest is created on the basis of a special rate set by this by-law;

And whereas the total assessed value of the whole real property rateable under this by-law, according to the last Revised Assessment Roll, is \$409,300;

And whereas under and by virtue of section 2 of the "Municipal Clauses Act," and of Section 18 of the said "Local Improvement By-Law, 1892," the said Council is authorized to proceed with the proposed improvement, under such terms and conditions as to the payment of the cost of such improvement by the Corporation of the City of Victoria, at its assessed value;

And whereas the said Council are desirous of passing a by-law for the purposes mentioned;

Therefore, the Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria enacts as follows:

There is hereby settled, imposed and levied, and there shall be raised and collected an equal rate of 15 mills on the dollar upon all land and improvements upon the Assessment Roll for the year 1898 of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, at 50 per cent. of their assessed value thereon;

3. There is hereby settled, imposed and levied, and there shall be raised and collected, a special rate of one mill on the dollar upon all lands and improvements upon the Assessment Roll for the year 1898 of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, at 50 per cent. of their assessed value thereon;

4. There is hereby settled, imposed and levied, and there shall be raised and collected, a special rate of two mills on the dollar upon all lands and improvements upon the Assessment Roll for the year 1898 of the Corporation of the City of Victoria, at 50 per cent. of their assessed value thereon;

5. The rates and taxes on land or improvements which are unpaid on the 31st day of December, 1898, shall bear interest thereon at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum;

6. The terms "land" and "improvements," as used in this by-law, shall have the meaning set forth in section 2 of the Municipal Clauses Act.

7. Any by-laws or laws containing any provisions which may be or which are inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this by-law, are hereby repealed, in so far only as the same are so inconsistent or repugnant, but not otherwise, so as that full force and effect may be given to the provisions of this by-law.

8. This by-law may be cited as the "Tax By-Law, 1898."

Passed by the Municipal Council the 6th day of July, 1898.

Considered, adopted and finally passed by the Council this 11th day of July, 1898. [L.S.] CHAS. E. REDFERN, Mayor.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER, C. M. C.

case of one of such debentures, which may be for a lesser amount, if deemed requisite by the said Mayor, and all such debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the said Corporation and signed by the Mayor thereof.

The said debentures shall be made payable in 10 years from the day herein-after mentioned by this by-law to take effect, at the office of the Treasurer of the said Corporation in the City of Victoria, and shall be attached to them coupons for the payment of the interest and the signature of the Mayor and of the Clerk of the Corporation, respectively, or of either of them, to the coupons, may be affixed by printed, stamped or lithographed fac simile.

That the said debentures shall bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum from the date thereof, which interest shall be paid half-yearly at the office of the Treasurer of the said Corporation.

It is also provided for the payment of the interest and the signature of the Mayor and of the Clerk of the Corporation, respectively, or of either of them, to the coupons, may be affixed by printed, stamped or lithographed fac simile.

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WANIS 1 CENT WORD ISSUE
The Colonist

VOL. LXXX.--NO.

Sterling Silver
POWDER
RITHET & CO. LTD.
VICTORIA, B.C. AGENTS.

THE LOWER MAINLAND

Salmon Run So Late That Season Must Be Extended or Hardship Result.

Contract Laborers Turned Back by U.S. Commissioner—Reported Cruelty to Animals.

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Vancouver, Aug. 3.—A. E. Tregant and J. J. Wilson, well-known canners, say that so far the catch only amounts to a few schools of salmon. Assuredly the canners will ask for a extension. Only 50,000 cases have been put up. The six thousand fishermen, mostly British subjects, have made very little so far, and there will be starvation among them unless assistance is given by extending the season.

A large number of fishermen have gone on strike at Steveston. On Sunday night the price of salmon was reduced from 15 to 10 cents by many canneries, and this precipitated the strike. The fishermen threaten to continue the strike until the canners agree to pay 15 cents to the end of the season. It is thought the fisherman will not be able to hold together, particularly as the run, although light, now shows signs of increasing again as fish are plentiful in the Gulf while the traps are doing a big business.

The Bank of Commerce is opening a branch office in the offices formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Skene and the Gold-en Cache company in the McKinnon block.

Last night Geo. Edwards flashed a light over the inlet from the top of Grouse Mountain, 4,000 feet above the sea. Mr. Edwards lit a bonfire under a dried block and for fifteen minutes the blaze could be seen in all parts of the city. Mr. Edwards object in climbing to such a giddy height was to secure a view from the highest point yet reached by white man on the mountains across the inlet.

Mrs. Peabody, who committed suicide in Seattle, has a son living in Vancouver. She was well known here.

ALIEN LABOR LAW.

United States Immigration Agent Rice had had about all he can attend to in looking after transgressors of the United States labor laws lately. Recently seven natives of Ceylon arrived in this city bound for San Francisco. Mr. Rice learned that but one of them had money and the rest were engaged by the monied leader, whose fortune amounted to \$1,500 in American coin, to peddle wares from his prospective store in San Francisco. The leader stated that his six companions were penniless cousins. Mr. Rice refused to allow them to cross the border, and the C.P.R. offered to ship them back at \$20 a head, but the monied leader declined to pay up, and at the last moment yesterday they went to the police court to try and secure some "British justice," as they said. Chief Magistrate Gordon informed them through an interpreter that he had no jurisdiction in the matter, and that all he could do was to see that the man who had brought them ever provided for them while they were here. They are still walking the streets of Vancouver.

On Saturday last Mr. Rice stopped a game that had been going on for some time here in the shape of labor law evasion. A white contractor had been in the habit of contracting with Japanese to provide them with jobs in Seattle and San Francisco, and sending the Japs over the American railways to the States. In case of absolute proof that the law was thus being evaded by an American citizen the penalty would be \$1,000 fine and possibly a year's imprisonment. Mr. Rice, while morally certain had no convincing proofs, and while he was securing these the contractor disappeared.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Some time ago a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals was organized in Vancouver. Since that time the society has been in a state of inaction desuetude, though examples of ill-usage of dumb animals are frequent. Two or three days ago a crowd of men near the Free Library watched a boy kick a stubborn dog over the head until its howls could be heard for blocks. The noise of the dog's cries was gathering a crowd, so they were stopped by the boy, while he continued his beating by punching its nose with his fist. At this stage the inhuman youth was stopped by a man in the crowd.

Yesterday Mr. Norris of the Mining Critic was passing a stable in the east end of the town on Hastings street back on to Dupont street, and he was horrified to see a man knocking horse on the head with a club until the horse fell on its knees and groaned with pain. Mr. Norris called out to the man to stop, but this he refused to do, and belabored the poor beast until the club was in splinters. Mr. Norris called a passing policeman and the two of them attempted to enter the stable and stop the man, who seemed to have become insane with rage, and had resumed his beating with the butt end of the whip, while the eyes of the poor horse looked pleadingly at his inhuman master through streams of blood. The man called to them to enter the stable at their peril, and as he stopped from sheer exhaustion at this juncture they went away. The policeman said he would report the master, but he didn't do so, apparently, for there was nothing more heard of it, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is still silent.

Cafe that Cough with Shiloh's Cure. The best Cough Cure. Relieves Croup promptly. One million bottles sold last year. 40 doses for 25 cts. Sold by Cyrus H. Bowes.

100 Pairs Men's Tweed Pants \$1.20, for two weeks only. B. Williams & Co.

Highest Honors, World's Fair Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

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